

What is not usually included in the saga is that the School had, from the outset, some very good friends. Lord Haldane was, from the first, a constant advisor and supporter, Bishop Mandel Crighton became its first president, to be replaced on his death by Lord Rosebery, who on becoming Chancellor of the University of London was succeeded by the late Lord Rothschild. The London County Council, then emerging out into Technical Education, encouraged the School by small and growing grants. Several of the 'Permanent Heads' of the Government Departments saw its value for the further training of their junior staffs. Some of them, indeed (like the late Lord Milner and Sir Robert Morant), themselves attended the lectures, and helped by their advice to mould the curriculum. Removal to superior accommodation at 10 Adelphi Terrace was made possible largely by Mrs Bernard Shaw. Presently, the late John Passmore Edwards found the money for a building—the nucleus around which the present commodious premises have been grouped—which the London County Council allowed to be placed on a site that had been cleared in Clerkenwell Market. On the reorganisation of London University in 1899—1900* the School was already substantial enough to be admitted as a constituent college, and a new Faculty, that of * Economics and Political Science' (including Commerce and Industry,) was created expressly for the School to dominate. Academic distinction was thus assured. Under the successive directorships of Sir Halford Mackinder and the Hon W Pember Reeves, a second Faculty, that of Commerce, was created with influential 'city' support, and the institution steadily progressed until the Great War. It even managed to maintain, not only its existence, but also its traditional freedom from indebtedness, during the direful years when practically all its able-bodied male students and professors of serviceable age found other parts to play. In 1919 on the retirement through ill-health of the Hon W Pember Reeves, the School was for-

fortunate enough to secure, as his successor, one in whom it found a rare combination of scientific researcher and practical administrator. Sir William Beveridge (Is this another case of myth? How did the students come to choose the beaver as the School's mascot?) has to his credit not only the discovery of the particular social bacillus that causes the industrial disease known as casual employment, but also the organisation of both the nation's Labour Exchanges and, during the War, its Food Rationing. In the decade that he has managed the School, under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, he has raised it, with a series of bounds, to its present international pre-eminence as the